



United Press International
U.S. ENVOY TO PARIS ARRIVES—Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur K. Watson arrived yesterday. Meeting them at Orly was their daughter, Ann, 19, a student in Paris.

France Condemns U.S. Move As Prolonging the Conflict

PARIS, May 5.—Foreign Minister Louis Schumann said today that American intervention in Cambodia would only serve to unite the communist opposition and prolong the conflict in Indochina.

Speaking to the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission, Mr. Schumann said that France felt compelled to speak out against the American intervention because of France's ties with Indochina and its conviction that the only solution for the peninsula was neutrality.

Mr. Schumann's comments were posted by Jean de Broglie, the commission chairman. Mr. Schumann told the commission that no military solution could be obtained in Indochina, and that only an international agreement guaranteeing the neutrality of the area could resolve the situation.

Mr. Schumann said France could not remain silent after this new escalation and that in speaking out, France was fulfilling a "friendly duty" toward the United States.

He said the U.S. action could drive China and Russia closer together.

Mr. Schumann recited from former President Charles de Gaulle's 1966 Phnom Penh speech to iterate the French position that only the retreat of "all foreign forces" from the Indochinese nations could pave the way to peace.

Mr. Schumann said that France's concern now was to make sure it was not implicated in the developments that could grow out of the U.S. intervention.

Following his remarks to the commission, Mr. Schumann received Arthur K. Watson, the new U.S. ambassador to Paris who arrived today. Mr. Watson said after the meeting he could

Michael Stewart, Wilson's Father Are Threatened

LONDON, May 5 (UPI)—Scotland Yard has received reports of kidnap threats against Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, the father of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and several other persons described by police as "prominent."

A Yard spokesman said today, "The prime minister said there was specific worry in Britain that the Cambodian action 'could lead to a resumption of bombing' of North Vietnam 'as an instrument of military or political policy.' He noted the American statements that there has been no change in policy on the bombing."

Policy Welcomed

The British government welcomed President Nixon's speech last November announcing a policy of gradual troop withdrawal. He said now there was concern that not Mr. Nixon had changed that approach but that events could make a change of policy inevitable.

Britain's role is very limited, Mr. Wilson said, but the government will continue trying to bring about some kind of international conference on Indochina. As co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, Britain has tried repeatedly to get Soviet support to reconvene it so far with no success.

The main aim of Mr. Wilson's speech was internal—to calm deep uneasiness on the left and indeed in the middle of the Labor party about the American action in Cambodia. In that hope he seemed to have failed.

Vote of Support

The government won a formal vote in support of its policy, 260 to 70. But in addition to the 70 protest votes, there were a large number of labor abstentions—perhaps as many as 90.

The Conservatives, apparently wanting to emphasize the Labor split, mostly decided not to vote.

The speech that drew the most attention from members and observers in the galleries was by Enoch Powell, the former Conservative minister who is considered on the right of his party, notably on racial issues.

Mr. Powell firmly and flatly called on the United States to end its military effort in Indochina.

He said that "the words and actions of some of our national leaders do not, as in the past, seek to calm the fears, heal the factions, restore our national morale or instill renewed confidence in our destiny and in our institutions."

"Instead," the rhetoric tends to foment and to divide."

The senator's remarks were in a speech at Brown University, Providence, R.I.

In an interview earlier in the day, Sen. Javits said that "some very serious mistakes are being made and I am seeking to lead the administration of my party to try to correct these." Although Sen. Javits did not mention President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew, or any other administration official by name, the senator said: "My meaning is very obvious."

In his text, Sen. Javits said that while campus unrest, bombings "and other outrages of the violent left pose a grave national problem, there is another, and at least equal, danger—the growing threat of repression, not only of demonstrations, but of all forms of expression and dissent traditionally protected by the Bill of Rights."

The senator said of the so-called "silent majority": "It may very well be an imaginary group of Americans coquered out of thin air to be the stalking horse of a radical trend to the right simply because, by its very definition, it cannot talk back between elections."

This repressive, intolerant trend in our nation is a mutation of traditional American conservatism under the stresses of the Vietnam war, domestic violence and fear," he added.

"There are 100 reasons why the National Guard fired, on and off, four students at Kent State University, one of the reasons has to be that Richard Nixon called college students 'bums' a few days more and that is the sentiment small town violence," he added.

The novelist, in the U.S. marshal's office of the Federal district court here, said: "I am almost moved to go in today because I have a President who is the living embodiment of a fictional character—Uriah Heep."

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Israel Shows Missile Boats In Independence Day Preview

ASHDOD, Israel, May 5 (UPI).—Israel has equipped French-built gunboats with Israeli-made guided missiles which were designed to sink Egyptian destroyers at long range.

According to the officer in charge of the flotilla, known as Comdr. Shabat, the surface-to-surface missile, named the Gabriel, is the most advanced of its type in the Western world.

With its 330-pound warhead it made the gunboats a good match for Egypt's Russian-made Osa and Komar patrol boats, which are equipped with short-range Styx missiles, he declared.

Two of the missile boats were

Mrs. Meir Says Cairo Is Now More Active

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said on British television last night that Egyptian activity on the Suez Canal has been stepped up since the Israelis found Russian pilots were flying jets over Egypt.

Mrs. Meir, in an interview recorded in Israel, said:

"We are convinced beyond any doubt that there are Russian pilots flying Egyptian planes, and I think that other governments besides the Israeli government know it."

Mrs. Meir was asked by interviewer Alan Hart whether she thought the Egyptians were trying to frighten the Israelis into stopping their air raids deep into Egyptian territory.

She replied: "What has happened since we found that they are in the skies of Egypt is that Egyptian activity on the canal has become much more aggressive than it has for many months in the past."

Chances of Combat

Asked about the chances of Russian and Israeli pilots meeting in combat, Mrs. Meir said:

"Well, that depends on the Russian pilots; [on decisions] from the Russian government. We have no desire to become involved with any pilots; we don't want to use our air force."

But she added: "We are prepared by necessity to do everything that is absolutely necessary to defend our lives. Russian pilots are not naturally stationed in Egypt. This is not a war that has been fought between Russia and Israel; this is a war between Egypt and Israel, and anybody on Egyptian soil or Jordanian soil or Syrian soil that fights us, naturally we will fight back."

Cairo Claims Raid on Sinai Across Canal

Israeli Army Denies Assault Took Place

CAIRO, May 5 (AP).—An Egyptian commando unit crossed the Suez Canal and carried out a two-hour assault early this morning against Israeli positions on the northern coast of Sinai, a military spokesman claimed.

The statement, carried by the official Middle East News Agency, said the Egyptians attacked Israeli positions east of Port Fuad, twin city of Port Said, and scored "direct hits."

He said the Egyptians attacked artillery positions, ammunition dumps and engineering equipment. Israeli artillery "tried counter-attacks" but "all members of our unit returned safely to base," the spokesman asserted.

A number of explosions were heard and fire and smoke were seen from the west bank of the canal, the spokesman added.

United Press International reported that an Israeli Army spokesman in Tel Aviv dismissed claims from Cairo of an alleged Egyptian commando raid in the northern Sinai Desert. The spokesman said: "Nothing of the kind has taken place."

At the time, Israeli officials said these five boats would be used for oil-exploration and non-military purposes.

The commander refused to say whether the five boats, which made a dramatic rush through the stormy Mediterranean to Haifa, were also now equipped with the Gabriel.

"Those five don't belong to us," he said. "They belong to Star-boat SA"—a Norwegian firm company set up to buy the gunboats as oil exploration vessels.

The compact 240-ton fighting craft, capable of a speed of over 40 knots, have been equipped with eight Gabriels and are manned by a crew of 40.

The targets lay across the Jordan River opposite Israel's Beisan Valley.

"From this area, Katyusha rockets were fired last night at the towns of Beisan and the settlements of Kfar Ruppin and Yavniel," the spokesman said.

Clash Ended

AMMAN, May 5 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas broke off early today a battle which they described as one of the longest and toughest they have ever fought with Israeli forces.

A military spokesman said the improved Patton and the Centurion now served as the main battle tanks of the Israeli Army. The super-Patton, he added, compared favorably with Egypt's Russian-made T-62 which has a 100 mm gun.

The boats have not been in action against the Egyptian Navy yet, the officer said.

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New Earthquakes Felt in Pozzuoli

POTZUOLI, Italy, May 5 (UPI).—The earthquakes have started again in Pozzuoli. Scientists said six more light tremors were recorded during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, raising the total to at least 25 since an earthquake scare in March.

No damage or casualties were reported in the latest series. Earlier tremors in this city of 68,685 caused a panicky exodus by thousands of inhabitants fearing an unusual geological occurrence, called slow earthquakes, would cause devastation.

PASC said "enemy losses in fighting, which lasted more than 24 hours, were very high in lives, installations and equipment."

120th Bonn F-104 Crash

BONN, May 5 (AP).—Death came to the 53rd West German F-104G Starfighter pilot today, the Bonn Defense Ministry said. It was the 120th West German Starfighter crash in nine years. The plane fell near Fritzlar, in central Germany.

Most family-owned shops stayed open as 700,000 store clerks struck.

Many supermarkets and department stores remained closed throughout Italy.

Prisoners in Rome, Milan,

Venice, Turin, Brescia and Bologna staged hunger strikes and shouted demands for reforms of Italy's outdated penal code. They also said a proposed government amnesty should apply equally to all persons jailed or charged with crimes.

The nation's highest court met one of the demands today by ruling a person cannot be detained without trial indefinitely.

Most of the carefully staged and heavily guarded reception was virtually ignored by the great majority of the population, according to informants in Prague. Most of the city's residents were busily engaged in shopping for provisions to tide them over the official holiday celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazis at the end of World War II.

According to eyewitnesses in Prague, the city has not seen such tight security—with armed soldiers and policemen and back-up forces in armored vehicles lining the route between the airport and Prague's Hradcany Castle where the Soviet delegation is to reside since the '68 occupation of the city.

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Most of the carefully staged

See Agnew Assails 'Elitists' in U.S., Back Singles Out Mayor Lindsay By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—who applauded politely at the beginning and end of his address but did not once interrupt it with applause, that his remarks were prepared before word came of the four students killed at Kent State University.

In a speech to the American Federation meeting here, Mr. Agnew decried opinion makers who commit "philosophical violence." He lied them more dangerous than "paranoids" who demonstrate on college campuses.

Mr. Agnew told the businessmen,

His Target

The Vice-President said that some will think his remarks "show a certain insensitivity" but they are addressed to a "general malaise that argues for violent confrontation instead of debate."

The Vice-President defined in only the vaguest of terms the "elitists" whom he made his target. However, he did say: "They can be found in every segment of society that helps to form... opinions... in the universities, in the media, in government and in the great professions."

He seized on Major Lindsay's speech of April 21 at the University of California in Berkeley to illustrate his theme. Among other things, Mr. Lindsay had said that men now in power "are ready to support repression as long as it is done with a quiet voice and a business suit."

A Paraphrase

Mr. Agnew said his paraphrase of the Republican mayor would read:

"We have seen all too clearly that there are men—now in power in this country—who do not represent authority, who cannot cope with tradition, and who believe that the people of America are ready to support revolution as long as it is done with a cultured voice and a handsome profile."

The exponents of "philosophical violence," Mr. Agnew said, include many "born on the social ladder," "formally educated," "not necessarily young" and few who are black.

The Vice-President indicted them for holding "traditions up to scorn" for telling youths that law enforcers are more dangerous than lawbreakers, for praising bomb throwers as heroes and calling a policeman a "pig," for writing "articles calling for open revolution... too ambitious or too addled to understand what they have written."

He introduced his attack on Mayor Lindsay by saying:

"Some of the politicians in this country, in their feverish search for group acceptance, are ready to endorse tumultuous confrontation as a substitute for debate, and the most illogical and unwilling extensions of the Bill of Rights as protections for psychotic and criminal elements in our society."

These "elitists," Mr. Agnew said, who snuffed at "honesty and thrift and hard work" No wonder, he said, "we have traitors and thieves and pervers and irascible and illogical people in our midst."

Printers Reject N.Y. Offer; Cut Working Hours

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI)—The printers' union announced early this morning that it had rejected as "still insufficient" an offer by the city's major newspapers of a three-year contract that would have raised printers' wages by 31.8 percent by the start of the third year.

Bertram A. Powers, head of Typographical Union No. 6, also announced that, starting today, the union was lengthening the chapel or union meetings, that have been stopping operations in the composing room of The New York Times in an effort to bring economic pressure on the paper.

The meetings were being lengthened from 15 1/2 to 16 hours out of every 24. A slowdown appeared to be in the making.

Earlier, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, chairman of The Times, had warned that any extension of the meetings "could prove to be the straw that breaks the camel's back." The Times reported yesterday that it had lost 493 pages of advertising worth \$2,778,600.

Women at Time Charge Sex Bias

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI)—The State Attorney General's office, acting on a complaint of female employees at Time, Inc., brought action yesterday with the state division of human rights, charging Time, Inc. had discriminated against employees because of sex.

Attorney General Louis Lefkow said his office had investigated the complaint for more than a month.

The women are employed as researchers on the company's four major publications—Time, Life, Fortune and Sports Illustrated.

They complained that Time, Inc., discriminates against women by keeping them in research positions at lower wages than men, who are given writing jobs and promoted into editorships. Their complaint follows a similar suit filed against Mc. Week, where female employees alleged the magazine violated 1964 Civil Rights Act.

House Unit Votes 5% Increase in Old Age Benefits

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—The House Ways and Means Committee approved yesterday a 5-percent increase in social security benefits for 2.8 million Americans. The increase will be financed by higher payroll taxes.

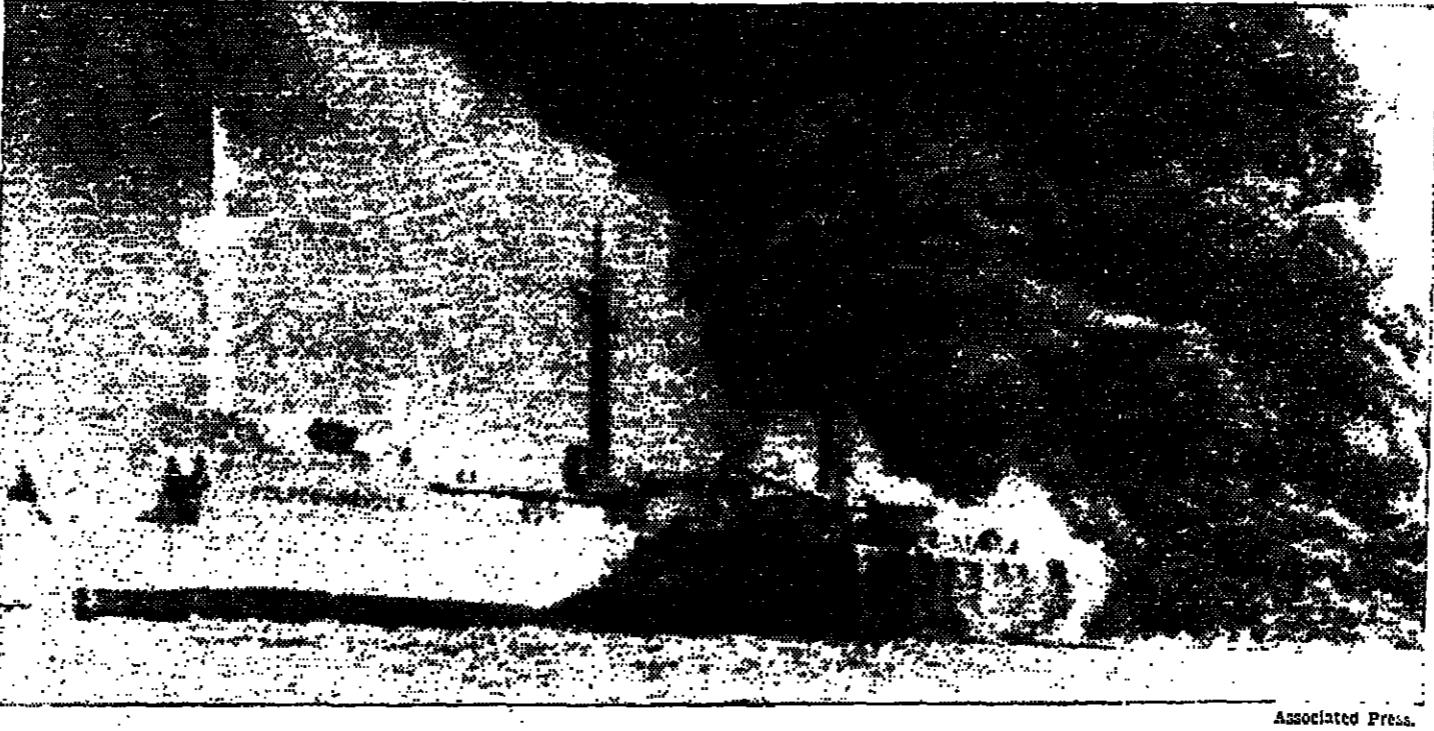
The committee agreed to raise benefits next Jan. 1. The total cost of the increase is 1.7 billion.

The committee also proposed that the maximum annual payroll deduction be increased from \$27,440 to \$46,832 next Jan. 1.

The social security provisions were written into a bill controlling hospital and physicians' costs under the Medicare program for persons over 65 years of age.

Among new cuts was a proposal to put a ceiling on doctors' fees to keep the charges generally equal to those fees prevailing in the community.

The men—Louie Shaw, 38, and Nathaniel Welch, 36—said they flew to Nassau last week for a holiday. They went to the Chase Manhattan Bank office on the island and asked change for a bill that stated, "Pay Bearer \$1 Million."



FIRE AT SEA—Smoke engulfs the Norwegian tanker Polycomander, burning yesterday 10 miles off the coast at Vigo, Spain. All its crewmen were taken off and fireboats moved in to battle the fierce blaze.

Senate Unit Bucks Court Nomination

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved President Nixon's nomination of Judge Harry Blackmun to the Supreme Court by a vote of 15 to 0.

Two previous nominees from the South, Judges Clement E. Hayworth and G. Harrold Carswell, were rejected by the Senate after bitter controversies. But today's committee vote indicated Judge Blackmun will be confirmed. The committee chairman, Sen. James Eastland, D. Miss., said he expected the nomination of the 61-year-old judge to be sent to the Senate either Thursday or Friday.

Sen. Eastland said that 15 out of the 17 members of the committee were present at today's meeting. Two members voted by proxy and he said he expected the others to vote in favor of the judge.

The committee delayed its formal report on the nomination to the Senate until Thursday at the request of Sen. Robert G. Byrd, D. W. Va., who wanted the additional time to file a separate view on Judge Blackmun.

Sen. Byrd told reporters that he supported the nomination, but that Judge Blackmun would not have been his first choice.

Labor Backs Nominee

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—The AFL-CIO, whose opposition was instrumental in helping defeat the nominations of Judge Hayworth and Judge Carswell, today endorsed Judge Blackmun for the job.

AFL-CIO president George Meany made it clear that the labor federation was not completely happy with Judge Blackmun's record on labor cases, but said President Nixon has, on balance, made a responsible choice in selecting the 61-year-old judge from Minnesota.

Dr. Berlin's study, on the other hand, was prospective. The

Chevron Oil Co. Is Indicted For Causing Gulf Oil Slick

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—The Chevron Oil Co. was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of willful violation of government regulations leading to a massive oil slick last month in the Gulf of Mexico.

The 900 separate offenses alleged in the indictment would result in a fine totaling millions of dollars if the firm is convicted.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said the indictment, returned in New Orleans, was the first to be brought under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953.

The grand jury charged Chevron knowingly and willfully failed to install and maintain storm choke or similar subsurface devices on 90 oil wells in the gulf off the Louisiana coast.

Each day of each of the 900 alleged violations is a separate offense carrying a maximum \$2,000 fine.

The indictment stems from an investigation that began March 31, the day the last of the leaks was capped. A fire erupted in the coastal wells Feb. 19 and continued through March 10. Then huge quantities of crude oil began gushing into the gulf.

The indictment said most of the offenses violated an order issued last August by the Interior

Drug Thought to Produce Mutations

Study Indicates LSD Causes Birth Defects

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT)—The first extensive, long-term study comparing the incidence of birth defects to parental use of LSD has concluded that the drug "must be seriously considered as a possible mutagen"—an agent that produces genetic changes in cells.

"Although we cannot rush in and say we have unequivocal evidence at this time that LSD use causes birth defects, we are on firmer ground, more suspicious, than before," said Dr. Cheston W. Berlin, a principal investigator in the study. The investigation involved 112 women, whose average age was 19 from various hippie commune groups in the Washington area. Women were referred to Dr. Berlin and his team of associates by clergymen, physicians, adoption agencies, underground newspaper ads and other drug users. The girls were offered free gynecological and obstetric care for their participation in the study.

All volunteers had a history of LSD ingestion before or during pregnancy. In total, 127 pregnancies were followed in the 112 women, although not all were carried to term. The spontaneous abortion rate in the general population is about 20 to 25 percent. Dr. Berlin said: "LSD. We have to be extremely cautious about the conclusion we draw."

High Abnormality Rate

The evidence, however, is incriminating. Out of the 127 pregnancies, 52 children were born. Of these, 36 were normal and six were abnormal. Abnormalities included damage to the central nervous system, brain damage and congenital amputations. Such anomalies in the general population occur at a rate of six in one thousand, Dr. Berlin said.

All the other pregnancies ended in abortions, either spontaneous abortions or in-hospital abortions. Nearly half of the embryos that the doctors were able to analyze were deformed.

In addition, Dr. Berlin said, problems arose later when the same woman tried to get pregnant again. "Twelve girls returned to the clinic expressing the wish to get pregnant. Of these, eight have not been able to do so," the doctor said.

Eight other women did not get pregnant a second or third time after having had normal babies the first time. Four out of the eight pregnancies were defective.

Dr. Berlin said that the mechanism by which LSD might interfere with reproduction is not yet known.

Thant Plans UN Peace Corps For Economic, Social Work

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 5 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant, Voluntary Service, today announced plans for an international peace corps of volunteers in economic and social development work.

Patterned after the U.S. Peace Corps and similar national agencies, the new organization would be known as the United Nations Volunteers. Volunteers would be youths willing to work for little more than expense money.

According to Mr. Thant's recommendation, the immediate goal of the agency would be to have 1,300 volunteers in the field by the middle of next year.

They would be recruited on a geographic basis and, in many cases, would work with young people from other countries. The volunteers would be sent only to countries that asked for them.

Mr. Thant's plan was the result of a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly 18 months ago asking him to draw up a blueprint for such an agency.

N.Y. Headquarters

The volunteers would be under the administration of the UN Development Program, with headquarters in New York, and would work through existing UN agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, or directly with the UN Development Program.

Two planes chartered by a newspaper to go to the scene of the eruption of Mount Etna in southern Italy, about 60 miles southeast of Catania, had to turn back because of the smoke and rain of ash.

At Burfell, site of a newly inaugurated hydroelectric plant, about 30 miles from the volcano, red hot stones from the exploding 4,500-foot-high mountain broke several car windows. There are few homes in the area yet. Workers at the plant, their wives and the few children living there, fled in their cars to nearby towns.

No casualties were reported. Mount Etna is expected to erupt once in 100 years. The last eruption was in 1947.

French Red Garaudy Ousted by Party Local

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—Dissident French Communist Roger Garaudy was voted out of his party local today as part of a campaign by the French party to discipline him. Mr. Garaudy, who was condemned by the party at its February congress for his books defending French-style socialism, will stay in the party until the local's action is approved by the national committees. The local vote today was eight to five.

Bonn-Moscow Talks

BONN, May 5 (AP)—West Germany and the Soviet Union will resume their talks on a proposed mutual renunciation of force in Moscow next week, the West German government announced today. State Secretary Egon Bahr will fly to Moscow next Monday for his fourth meeting in the series with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

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29-22-15 or 29-23-14, telex
94-4212.

S
**2 Held in Bid to Pass
\$1 Million U.S. Note**
Miami, Fla., May 5 (AP)—Two New York men who said they won a \$1 million dollar U.S. Treasury bill in a dice game were in a Miami jail yesterday under \$100,000 bond. The men—Louie Shaw, 38, and Nathaniel Welch, 36—said they flew to Nassau last week for a holiday. They went to the Chase Manhattan Bank office on the island and asked change for a bill that stated, "Pay Bearer \$1 Million."

The social security provisions were written into a bill controlling hospital and physicians' costs under the Medicare program for persons over 65 years of age.

Among new cuts was a proposal to put a ceiling on doctors' fees to keep the charges generally equal to those fees prevailing in the community.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Wednesday, May 6, 1970 *

The Congressional Role

The country has a right to expect that, in the present emergency, Congress will do something more than fulminate or merely spin its wheels, or just say no. Despite the deep concern that is felt on Capitol Hill over the widening of the war in Indochina, many of those who are most critical of the President's action talk nonsense when they get around to what should be done. Congress should indeed be getting into the act, not in the role of a kibitzer, or a vindictive naysayer, but in that of a responsible national policy-making body.

The course advocated by Sens. McGovern, Hatfield, Goodell and Hughes is too reckless for serious consideration. Congress, they say, "must either legislate the conflict by declaring war or veto and end it." To declare war in the present situation would, in our view, be akin to madness, as these four gentlemen doubtless would agree. It would commit the nation to use of all its military, economic and moral resources in a remote part of the world where our interests are tangential and our military reach is already overextended. It would risk the possibility of involvement with both China and the Soviet Union without serving any imperative national purpose. It would imbue us in concrete when what we need is room for flexibility.

No doubt the real purpose of the McGovern-Hatfield-Goodell-Hughes foursome is to focus attention on their alternative of vetoing and ending the war. But ending a war is not accomplished by the stroke of a pen or a denial of money. With our men still facing an enemy in many different areas of South Vietnam, in Laos, and now Cambodia, no rational Congress is going to tell them to fight no more. And it would be scarcely less calamitous to declare that no funds could be spent in connection with that conflict after Dec. 31.

Congress could, however, adopt a national policy of withdrawal from Vietnam, leaving the timing of the exit flexible so that our forces there would encounter a minimum of danger and vacuum would not be created overnight. We should like to see Congress debate and act on such a policy. It would necessarily have to face some vital question. How important is continental Southeast Asia to our larger international policies? Does Vietnam have any vital relation to our national security? Just what is a "just peace" and have we the capacity to induce or impose or maintain it? What right do we have to set ourselves up as the arbiter of the future of that area? At what point might it be said that we have accomplished all that could reasonably be expected of us?

If these issues are sincerely debated, we suspect that Congress will go on record in favor of a flexible withdrawal policy, as, indeed, the Nixon administration did before the recent escalation fever set in. In any event, Congress ought to be shaping the national purpose. If it is going to reclaim the war power previously relinquished to the President, it has an obligation to take a substantial share of the responsibility for the course that is to be pursued.

In the face of this great need for a reshaping of national policy, leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee walked into a trap of its own making by demanding an audience with Mr. Nixon and reacted in petty fashion to the President's clever counter-suggestion that the Senate committee meet him jointly with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Foreign Relations had a right to try for a separate meeting. But no treaty is under discussion. So the President has an equal right to argue that the subject of such a session ought to be the broad national policy of liquidating the war in an orderly fashion, and that this concerns the House and the country as much as it does the Senate.

The time has come for discussion of a comprehensive policy—not for petty bickering or jurisdictional squabbles. There seems to be much awareness of the fact that the President's action has placed him on trial in the court of public opinion, and Congress is no less on trial in its own sphere. Can it only kibitz and flounder, or can it assume a positive role and an honest responsibility in shaping a national policy?

THE WASHINGTON POST

Sino-Soviet Hatred

The ferocious hatred the leaders of the Soviet Union and China harbor toward each other emerges vividly from the latest exchange of polemical blasts between Moscow and Peking.

Mao Tse-tung celebrated Lenin's centenary by comparing the Kremlin leaders to Hitler and accusing them of being direct successors to the Romanov czars. Karl Marx's accusation that the unchanging goal of czarist Russia was world hegemony is exhausted from the archives by the Chinese as a fully accurate analysis of Moscow's aim in 1970. Even at the height of the cold war, it is doubtful that any official American pronouncement matched, much less exceeded, the bitterness of this Chinese indictment of the Soviet Union.

Moscow's reply a few days later gave witness to the fury evoked in Leonid Brezhnev by the Peking blast. The highest level Kremlin approval must have been required for Moscow radio's vilification of Mao personally

as a philanderer who probably had his eldest son murdered and who abandoned his first wife to death at the hands of the Kuomin-tang.

This new peak of viciousness in the Moscow-Peking polemics suggests that on both sides all hope has been abandoned for any constructive result from the long-stalemated talks in Peking. The inevitable result must be a resumption of extreme tension on the long common border between the Soviet Union and China, raising the possibility that there could be new shooting incidents such as those which roiled Sino-Soviet relations so dangerously a year ago.

With such hatred and fear separating these two giant neighbors, neither side is likely to want to get involved in a shooting war with any other major power. That is a consoling thought as the world contemplates the newly heightened tensions in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon vs. 'Anarchy'

President Nixon has turned his back on his own doctrine in Asia no matter how vehemently he insists that his dispatch of U.S. troops to Cambodia is no invasion of that country or escalation of the Indochina war. And his reasoning that he acted to save American lives and insure peace in Southeast Asia is too familiar to be credible. The Vietnam war escalated on the same argument.

Mr. Nixon, just like Lyndon B. Johnson before him, is too proud to see America's image tarnished and too proud to allow its first military defeat in its proud 190-year history.

—From the Manila Times.

In our opinion, President Nixon has taken a dangerous political gamble. Past experiences of the Vietnam war tell us that there will be no military solution to the problem. Will not the open interference in Cambodia wreck the Paris peace talks? Although the United States seems to envisage a quick conclusion to the present operation in six to eight weeks, there is no guarantee that it will end as the United States expects. Lon Nol's Cambodian forces do not seem to be in good shape. In order to drive the Communist forces out of Cambodia, the United States may be forced to increase its aid and worse, still, its forces.

—From Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

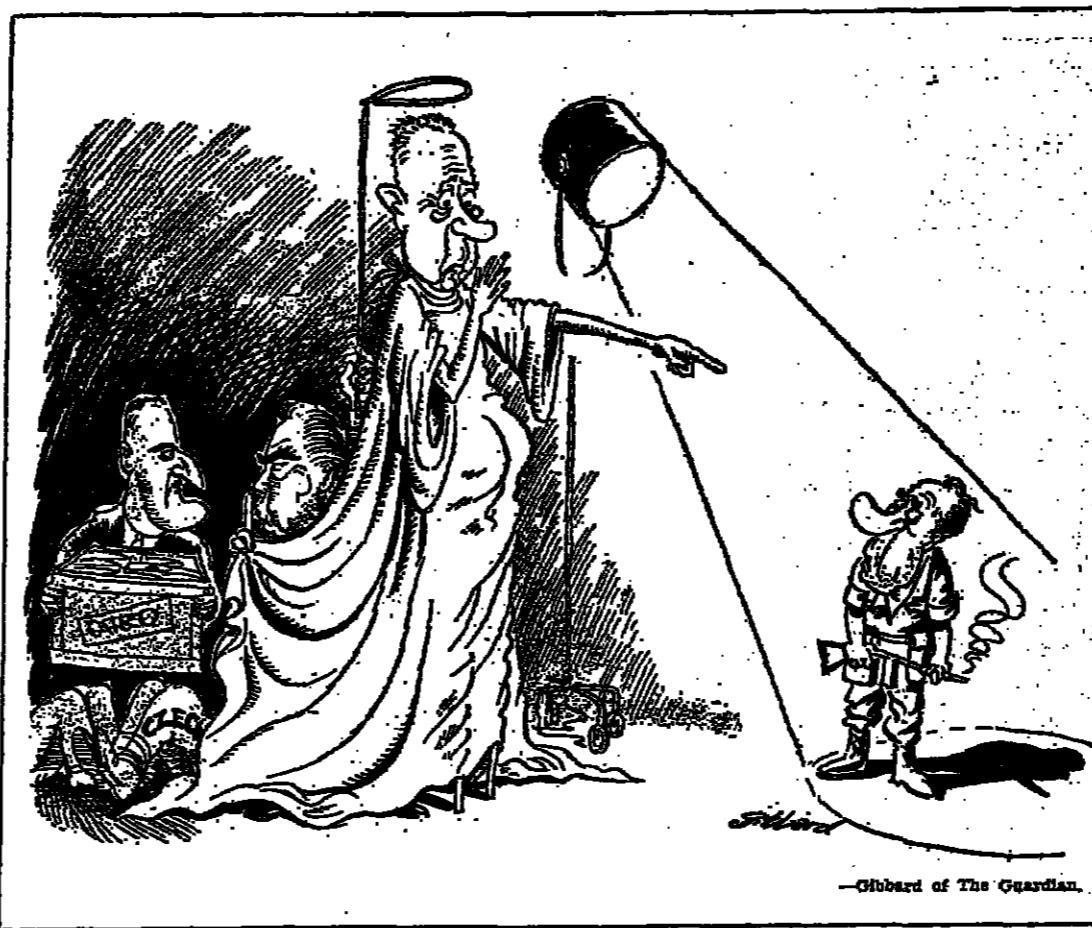
May 6, 1895

PARIS—Parts loses another interesting link with the stage of the later period of the Second Empire, in the person of Mlle. Hortense Schmetz, who died yesterday at the age of 83. In 1864, at the Variétés, she created "La Belle Hélène," an Offenbach opéra-bouffe, which was one of her greatest triumphs. She lived to see its revival last year at the Gaîté-Lyrique.

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1920

PARIS—Parts loses another interesting link with the stage of the later period of the Second Empire, in the person of Mlle. Hortense Schmetz, who died yesterday at the age of 83. In 1864, at the Variétés, she created "La Belle Hélène," an Offenbach opéra-bouffe, which was one of her greatest triumphs. She lived to see its revival last year at the Gaîté-Lyrique.



A Dismal View From the Seine

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The French government is convinced that United States entry into Cambodia has—at least for the short-term future—completely changed the international situation and set back a gradual inching toward political settlements in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Moreover, there isn't any doubt that Paris feels Washington's failure to consult France on this dramatic move violates the spirit of an accord on bilateral consultations arranged during President Nixon's visit here last year and reaffirmed when President Ford went to the United States in February.

France believes the Russians have been placed in a position where, unless they get tough, they will lose influence to China in the Communist world. It is assumed the most logical way for Moscow to support ideological friends in Southeast Asia is by creating a diversion in the Middle East to draw American attention away from Vietnam and Cambodia. Paris is only hoping such a move can be controlled and limited.

French Proposal

Right or wrong, the French felt that slow but discernible progress toward settlement was being registered at both ends of Asia when the Cambodian crisis exploded. Paris had proposed a generalized Indo-Chinese peace conference which, although coolly received abroad, seemed to suit the aims of at least three concerned powers: The United States sought disengagement; the French sought outright peace and the Russians sought to frustrate China's bid for regional leadership.

Now even the faint prospect of such a conference is recognized as gone. Paris won't put the idea in any icebox and will continue to revive it from time to time, but it is obviously disappointed. Likewise, it is felt here that patient initiatives to calm down the Middle East have been tragically set back.

This capital thought the positions of America, Russia, Britain and France had actually been moving closer to each other. Cairo's reaction to the latest U.S. peace

plan, presented by Assistant Secretary Sisco, was not viewed as entirely negative.

Moreover, it was felt that despite angry propaganda, the Soviet and U.S. stands were now less far apart. The Russians admitted there could be no unconditional Israeli withdrawal from areas occupied in the 1967 war and the Americans admitted there must be such a withdrawal, except for minimal border rectifications.

Big-Two Deal?

Paris is sure there has been a deal between Moscow and Washington limiting arms shipments to the Middle East and that the dispatch to Nasser of Soviet missiles, aircraft and crews doesn't violate this. The belief is that without such an accord Nixon would already have sent Israel the additional F-4 jets it requested. The French argue that the military balance has not been altered by the new Russian weapons and crews because they are rigidly limited to defensive assignments.

But both the tentative move by the superpowers to ration weapons shipments and small like Big Four

progress toward agreement among themselves—by, initially, cataloging all points of accord and disagreeing—have been upset. Just as in 1956, Soviet troubles in Poland and Hungary encouraged Britain and France to go ahead with their disastrous Suez expedition, there is a suspicion Moscow may feel forced to use the Middle East as the scene for a diversion now.

The logic is simply that the U.S.S.R. cannot mount any kind of expeditionary force to help Southeast Asian Communists, thus easing China from the forefront; but it can easily provoke a new Arab-Israeli crisis and scare the daylights out of American doves.

Furthermore, although nobody knows much about either his plans or his position, there are some here who believe such an idea would appeal to Brezhnev.

The upshot is that France is

angrier with the United States than it has so far said officially and also it is unhappy to see its two pet diplomatic enterprises suddenly kicked into a cocked hat.

Moreover, the French are positive

that, while American might will not be defeated in the Cambodian battle, neither can it triumph.

This country believes it learned a hard truth the hard way in its own Indochina and Algerian campaigns and insists on regarding the American commitment in Vietnam as another form of colonial war and therefore unwinnable. Such is the mood of official France today—sad, embittered, fisted with the United States, deeply worried about the immediate future.

Letters

On Indochina

I am angry. I am angry at all of you who do not support a president who was elected to office by a majority. I am angry at your apparent naivete at international Communism, especially the Chinese type. I am angry that you do not see the aftereffects of not clearing out the North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia.

The Vietnam war is like playing a chess game with someone who cheats. How would you like to play with one who moves his bishops like rooks and his king like a queen? The United States has used every possible conventional means to bring this war to a peaceful end, but how can one be reasonable to a rascal?

Do you know what the final goal of international Communism is? Have you forgotten China? Let me ask you how the Communists took over China. Did they not make military preparations while the peace conference was still going on? Do you ever learn from history? Did the Communists honor the cease-fire in Korea? Do they remember the harassments of the Berlin crisis? Did the Soviet Union do anything to make the Arabs recognize Israel?

I am also angry at the so-called allies of the United States. What did they do to help the United States in this dilemma? They sneer at every U.S. decision, yet they do nothing to help. Did the United States not help them out of possible complete domination by Nazi Germany? If you and these allies are so clever to criticize the

What Can Congress Do?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Many members of Congress, in both parties, now are reacting to President Nixon's re-escalation of the Vietnamese war with as much anger as the "doves" used to direct at Lyndon B. Johnson. One useful but limited result is already apparent.

For decades now, the major direction of political thought in America has been to build up the powers of the presidency, direct and implied, as against the powers of the legislative branch. While this had much to recommend it in some areas of policy, the result was to accelerate the diminution of congressional prestige and prerogative and to bind the nation to the possible menace of the power center it was creating in the White House. Johnson first, and now Nixon, have done much to strike away the hindrance, a whole generation of potential leadership is coming out of the universities convinced that the presidency is a virtually unchallenged despotism, and determined to claim that it invaded a foreign country in a vague way to "change the system."

But the moment, what can really be done by Congress or anyone else about Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia and reopen the bombing of North Vietnam? The latter of those operations, incidentally, was to have been carried out in secrecy, despite this administration's talk of bridging the "credibility gap" dug by Johnson. And there was for neither assault the slightest sanction in the presidential voting of 1968, or in anything authorized by Congress since then or in any known measure of public opinion.

There are several things Congress could do. It could, for instance, repeal the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, which gives the war a patina of legitimacy. But Nixon would be likely—based on his performance so far—to take the view Johnson took, that even if the resolution

Sentiment Ignored

Congress could also pass a resolution prohibiting American military action in Cambodia—just as, in winter, it passed a resolution barring the use of ground troops in Laos, or Thailand (a clear indication of anti-war sentiment). Nixon chose last week to ignore, although the White House said at the time that the reason was to accelerate the diminution of congressional prestige and prerogative and to bind the nation to the possible menace of the power center it was creating in the White House. Johnson first, and now Nixon, have done much to strike away the hindrance, a whole generation of potential leadership is coming out of the universities convinced that the presidency is a virtually unchallenged despotism, and determined to claim that it invaded a foreign country in a vague way to "change the system."

The President would be more seriously hampered if Congress refused any further funds for the war in Cambodia, or in South-East Asia altogether. Even in that case there might be enough "in the pipeline" or on hand or available in contingency funds and supplies for him to keep the war going some time.

But Nixon's real defense against any of these steps, even against the "power of the pursestring," is political. Congress, obviously, is got to be reluctant to appear to hamstring the President in necessary conduct of foreign policy. It will not eagerly put itself in a position for Nixon and Agnew, declare that it is aiding a abetting a Communist enemy, president, of course, is presumably usually falsely, to "have all its facts," some members, therefore, will not wish to pit their judgment against Nixon's, although on record so far, it is hard to see without seriously, no member with a wish to refuse supplies or support for troops in the field, whose life may be endangered and who is not in most cases, after all, chosen to be where he is.

Absolute Power

In short, in the absence of overwhelming public demand, the likelihood that Congress will do any these things is not great; nor can any of them be clearly viewed as the right course of action. The meaning of congressional power would be clear, and particularly to that large group Americans who have spent their youth in profound opposition to undeclared war, of no clear purpose with no discernible end. It means that one man, and one alone, however narrowly elected and for whatever reason, holds the world's oldest democracy's absolute power of war and peace and life and death, perhaps even survival and extinction.

If that is indeed the pragmatic fact, it is repugnant to the Constitution, to democratic theory, a to American ideals; and if that indeed what "the system" has come to, it ought to be changed:

That is why Congress, with constitutional power to declare war, must make some effort to do and to balance unlimited presidential power. And the strong weapon may well be Congress's or war-making power—a resolution declaring war on North Vietnam and driving the issue to that ultimate question of public and political legitimacy that neither Johnson nor Nixon have had to face.

It is much to be doubted if the President would wish to withdraw, certainly he would not want to—such a vote, and the threat that the Democratic leadership is prepared to push for might well re-establish some congressional influence in policymaking.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Floundering Into War

By Joseph Kraft

Laird was naked to his enemies. He seems not to have questioned the plan on military grounds at all. And he was lucky, as his retrospective special pleading now makes plain, to have headed off proposals for an amphibious operation against North Vietnam.

Then there is Secretary of State William Rogers. He is a man of strong judgment and good common sense. He knows that nothing that happened on the ground in Cambodia could seriously affect the security of the United States.

And he wanted very badly to con-

clude by the bombing operations or border raids.

But Mr. Kissinger is the kind of fellow who thinks in terms of big decisions. He needs to build a cathedral of theory to discover the first article of his faith. He approaches practical problems through highly abstract models supposed to encompass all possibilities. Early on, he got hooked on the view that a judicious application of force would put the other side to negotiate. He has not yet reassessed all the pieces in a way that makes it possible for him to change his mind. So he let the Cambodian project go without truly intensive analysis—as a judicious application of force. And now he is stuck with the story that it will promote a negotiated settlement.

To be sure, these advisers did not make the final decision themselves. The President did that. And the weakness that made him eager to accept the military's proposals was apparent in his speech. Who else would compare the present action with the historic deeds of Roosevelt, Eisenhower and Kennedy?

But Mr. Nixon's unswayed self-doubts—his inner conviction that people wanted, as he put it in a moment of higher candor, to kick him around—is an old story. Nobody ever thought he would be a strong President able to stand up alone to the pressures of the military. What is sad, and what truly explains what has happened recently, is that his chief foreign policy advisers have failed him. And unless they begin to shape up, to act in accord with their serious responsibilities, then the widening of the war will continue and the patch ahead will be very bad indeed.

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American Ballet Dance Companies Sink Gracefully Down the Drain

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—It seems that 1970 might be the year we see our ballet companies sink gracefully down the drain one by one. I can cite the gravestone now: "American Dance: Born Circa 1920. Died 1970. RIP."

The situation is becoming untenable. The New York City ballet has been struck by members of the New York City Ballet Orchestra, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians.

The American Dance Theater at Alvin Alley, which has just completed a highly acclaimed season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has announced, or in sorrow than in anger, dissolution. The company at present is in great performing condition. Alley has pushed its possibilities as far as they can

Great Company

Alley has got a great company. His own new ballet ranks among his best as superbly brash, with none of the disconcerting backtracking of the last few choreographic years. He is also pushing his own young choreographers. This season he has given a chance to Iguel Godreau, John Parks and Kelvin Rotardier, and the experiment has turned out well. These kids have talent—one of them might emerge as the choreographer capable of saving Alley's burden. But, of course, the company is going to be destroyed.

Money, money, money. Some-

times I think the world at large

must think of dance as the eternal panhandler. And believe me the world at large is right. Dance needs money, and I cannot possibly say where it is coming from. American Ballet Theater is facing its most expensive season yet. It may not make it. City Center Joffrey Ballet, the Cunningham Company, the Taylor Company, all these are in specific trouble.

The Harkness Ballet, from which Rebekah Harkness is withdrawing her immediate support, has been summoned home in the middle of a prestigious European tour for a period of reappraisal and readjustment. Miss Harkness, it seems, does not like the way the company is going. And after all, it is her company, so who should know better? Certainly not its directors, Benjamin Harkavy and Lawrence Rhodes, who are, after all, merely employees.

Is there any note of hope that can be sounded? Well, the National Ballet in Washington has just given us a lively new "Cinderella" choreographed by Ben Stevenson, and Marcel Marceau has just ended a stand at the City Center which once more effortlessly demonstrated the mystery and wonder of Marceau's theatrical genius. Marceau is moving into new areas of dance, mime and theater.

For the rest, luckily, we have Britain's Royal Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House, ensuring that ballet is not totally absent from Lincoln Center.



Celebrities on the Cannes scene: French singer Sheila with Yugoslav singer called Twinkieberry.

Movies in Cannes: Variations on Dostoevski

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 5.—The ways of film festivals are inscrutable. Nad Luis Bunuel's new film, "Tristan," already in Paris movie houses, IFT May 2-3, been entered in the Cannes movie race. It would certainly be the recipient of honors. Instead it was shown out of competition today. It was greatly admired, but it will not get a prize.

On the official program tonight is "Le Dernier Saut," starring two fine French actors, Maurice Ronet and Michel Bouquet. This melodrama, directed by Edouard Lintz, seeks to play a variation on Dostoevski's "Crime and Punishment" theme.

Ronet impersonates a battle-hardened paratrooper who murders his faithless, Oriental wife. The soldier's absence from camp on the fatal night has not been detected; he is friends the cynical inspector who is in charge of solving the crime. This second part is superbly taken by Bouquet and the acting duel of the two stars is sufficient to hold one's attention, although otherwise "Le Dernier Saut" is just another detective story and one rather lacking in the necessary vigor and suspense.

The distinguished conductor Herbert von Karajan extends his activities in a television film version of "Pagliacci," presented at a special matinee this afternoon. In this venture Von Karajan has not only di-

rected the La Scala orchestra's rendition of the Leoncavallo score, but also directed the production of the opera.

The stage management of the action and the color photography are both of the first order, as is the musical recording, which possesses an unusual clarity and tone. But the synchronization demands immediate improvement. If this flaw is corrected, the film, a full-length feature, would doubtless find a worldwide public.

On the Arts Agenda

The Bavarian State Opera is staging a new production of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" May 21, using the Dresden version. Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct, and Peter Lehmann, for many years Wieland Wagner's assistant, will stage the work in decor by Rudolf Reinrich. The principal roles will be taken by Anja Silja, Ernst Kozub, Hermann Prey and Kurt Bohme. ***

Observations of the Beethoven bicentennial in Paris reach a crescendo in the coming weeks, with the pianist Claudio Arrau giving an all-Beethoven recital May 11, and including Beethoven in a second recital May 14. On May 14, Paul Badura-Skoda begins a series of seven recitals, continuing through June 6, devoted to the 32 sonatas. On May 25, Daniel Barenboim gives

New York, May 5 (NYT).—In the unlikely event that all goes well, the New Yorker may finish reprinting "Ulysses" about 90 years from now.

For some months, the New Yorker has been working its way line by line through James Joyce's monumental novel of a day in the life of Dublin. It has been a slow process. The most recent issue takes the reader about two-thirds of the way down page 8 of a 723-page edition.

What might be called the New Yorker edition of Joyce's epic is scarcely a shout in the streets. It is set in small type in the "Goings on About Town" department of the magazine, the section that describes itself as "a conscientious calendar of events of interest."

The whole undertaking, of course, is a joke. "A genius of wit, as Joyce might, and in quite another context did, say." A spokesman for the weekly magazine said that the writer of the capsule reviews had tired of writing the same things" about the longest-running shows and decided to vary his weekly chore by "working his way through 'Ulysses.'

Only the reader who follows the roller-coaster of narrow columns as far as the listing of long-run musicals will experience the stylistic swoop from the New Yorker's closely parsed prose to Joyce's somewhat different verbal rejoicing.

Following the heading, "The Fantasticks," the May 2 issue—picking up where the previous week's issue left off—carries, not the compressed re-

A bit of "Ulysses" as it appeared in the April 11 New Yorker.

view that is expected at that point, but a quotation from Stephen Dedalus from the book's opening episode:

"You only saw your mother die. I seen them pop off every day in the matins and Richmond and cut up into trips in the dissecting room."

Then comes the name and location of the theater at which "The Fantasticks" was—and has been since May 3, 1960—play-

ing, and the addenda of curtain times and box-office tele-

phone numbers. The same procedure is repeated for the next two entries. "Fiddler on

the Roof" and "Hello, Dolly!" This carries the reader 4 1/2 lines further into "Ulysses."

"Fantasticks" in Fall

A check of back issues of the New Yorker indicates that writer's stamp set in last fall so far as "The Fantasticks" was concerned. "Fiddler" and "Dolly" were added in February of this year.

The renewed copyright on "Ulysses" has not run out. But Milton Greenstein, a vice-president of the magazine, said that the question of royalties was unlikely to arise: "The whole thing is a joke. Random House doesn't care."

The readers don't seem to care, either. Mr. Greenstein said, "I think they're amused." He dismissed the possibility that someone possibly a little old lady visiting from Dubuque might be seeking enlightenment about the plot-line of "Hello, Dolly!" or the suitability of "The Fantasticks," and find the snippets of his in Dublin distractingly confusing. "No," he said, "not New Yorker readers."

Music in London

Franz Lehár: More Than 'Merry Widow'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The centenary commemoration is a conventional device for rendering homage to those who have stood out above others in society, or made significant contributions to it. That, at least, is a conventional way of looking at it.

Another way is to think of it as a painless, even self-congratulatory means of making amends for thoughtless neglect. This would hardly apply in the case of Beethoven, of whose music we are hearing hardly more in this bicentenary year than in any other. But it would apply pretty well to all the Berlioz we heard last year, the centenary of his death. And it applies absolutely to the centenary of Franz Lehár's birth, which fell on April 30, and which the BBC Concert Orchestra has just celebrated with a sumptuous concert in the Royal Festival Hall.

The average music lover, at the mention of Lehár's name, will be reminded of "The Merry Widow," or at least of the famous waltz, and of Richard Tauber singing "Dein ist mein Gauze Herz." Many more may recognize the "Gold and Silver" waltz without knowing that it was written by Lehár.

There was a lot more to Lehár than that. Between "The Merry Widow" (1905) and "Giuditta" (1934), came "The Count of Luxembourg," "Gypsy Love," "Frasquita," "Frederica," "Paganini" and "The Land of Smiles." They were all enormously successful, not only in Vienna, Budapest and Berlin, but also in London and New York. Lehár after Johann Strauss was the great master of the Viennese operetta, preeminent in a generation that included Oscar Straus, Leo Fall, Ralph Benatzky, Emmerich Kalman, Rudolph Friml and Sigmund Romberg.

If his music sounds less dated, today, than

theirs, it is simply because he was the more complete composer. They all wrote lovely melodies, and they scored well enough; but with Lehár, as one felt throughout a concert offering a generous cross-section of his output, it was not so much a question of good tunes and competent workmanship as of unflagging melodic felicity, of fastidious harmonic procedure, of buoyant rhythms and of the most sensitive and perceptive orchestration.

In one respect, of course, Lehár's music cannot deny its age. The music itself is as fresh and delightful as ever, but the conventions which governed its form and many of its devices are not. The high-note endings of the arias and duets, for example, seem tediously athletic and banal—as they are beginning to seem in opera—and the language of the texts, whether in German or in translation, is appalling.

Lehár worked closer to opera than did most other operetta composers after Johann Strauss. Indeed, his works were commonly given in opera houses, and their best singers were opera singers. In the past half century the musical theater, excluding opera, has tended toward a less formal, less pretentious kind of singing, and its songs have been sung best by the new American type of popular singer.

Lehár's music was played idiomatically under the direction of Vilém Tausky, a nephew of Leo Fall, and the songs were sung very well by Elisabeth Harwood and Rowland Jones. The latter, particularly, had clearly studied the Tauber records; and if his singing hardly effaced one's memories of Tauber, it awakened them.

Tauber and Lehár both died, by appropriate coincidence, in 1948. It was not so much the end of an era as it was the end of a genre which, thanks to their genius, had outlived its era.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1970

FINANCE

Classic Power Struggle Splits Board of IOS

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 5 (NYT).—A classic power struggle was under way as the chieftains of Bernard Cornfield's Investors Overseas Services split over future policy objectives and the alliances to be made with outside interests at a marathon board meeting that was continuing through tonight.

It was a conflict between the old guard and its wheeler-dealer approach and the Young Turks with their stress on sound business practices and strict controls, said one insider who professed to be neutral.

Heath Seeks 'Beneficial' EEC Terms

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 5 (NYT).—Edward Heath, the British Conservative party leader, said in a speech today that Britain should only join the Common Market "on terms which are clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term."

In his address, Mr. Heath took what was widely construed here as a "tougher" stand on the terms of eventual British entry, than he and his fellow opposition party members have enunciated in the recent past.

The speech seemed intended largely to forestall criticism from the Labor government, which has tried to make political capital by accusing the Tories of being too eager to join the six-nation economic bloc.

Mr. Heath's 20-minute address was delivered at a joint luncheon of the British Chamber of Commerce in France and the French Chamber of Commerce in Britain.

He said, "It is not the future of Britain which is at stake. We are asking no favors as a nation. We are not seeking shelter in the community from the storms of the outside world. We have lived and thrived in that world among those storms for a good many centuries, and we can do so with equal success in the future."

British governments have long sought to join the Common Market, but were rebuffed for years by former President Charles de Gaulle.

Reading from his prepared text in English, Mr. Heath laid down his party's requirements for entry:

"The Six ... must show themselves ready to allow Britain to join the community on terms which are tolerable in the short term and clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term."

Confers with Pompidou

PARIIS, May 5 (Reuters).—Later today, Mr. Heath conferred with President Georges Pompidou on future European developments, including negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market. Mr. Heath told reporters on leaving the Elysee Palace after his hour-long meeting with the President: "It has been an extremely valuable talk."

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GROSS SALARIES — TOTAL COST

Price of Gold Up 28 Cents, A '70 High**Anxiety Over Crises Said to Fuel Demand**

LONDON, May 5 (UPI).—The free market price of gold climbed to its highest level of the year today. Sources said the Cambodian situation, Wall Street's weakness and Middle East worries probably triggered a sudden rush of buying.

The price at this morning's "fixing" jumped to \$36.19 an ounce, a leap of 28 cents an ounce from yesterday afternoon's "fixing."

This afternoon the price rose another three cents to \$36.22 an ounce.

The morning "fixing" took 35 minutes to set the price—one of the longest on record, building sources said. Five firms, which operate the gold market here, meet twice daily to "fix" guideline prices by matching buy and sell orders to arrive at a working price.

The price in Zurich opened today at \$36.05-16 an ounce but moved up to \$36.25-36 following the morning "fixing" here.

Some dealers here said the volume of trading today was "very large."

The official price of gold for trading between governments is set at \$35 an ounce.

The official Fed spokesman said today that

up to its lowest level in nearly seven years.

The margin requirement has been 80 percent since June, 1968, at which time it was raised from 70 percent. The only time that the margin requirement has been as low as 65 percent in the past decade was during the period from July, 1963, to November, 1963, when it was 50 percent.

In announcing the reduction, the Fed made no mention of the recent sharp decline in stock prices or of the appeals that have been made by securities industry leaders for a cut in margins.

The Fed action, however, instead gave as the only key to its action the recent decline in the amount of credit that is currently outstanding in the stock market. This is the only standard that the Securities Act of 1934 permits the Fed to consider in setting stock margin requirements.

Whether the reduction might stimulate an upturn in stock prices remained to be seen.

The official Fed spokesman said today that

Fed Lowers Margin Requirements

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board reduced the margin requirements for stock purchases from 80 to 65 percent, effective tomorrow.

The move means that stock buyers will have to make a cash payment of at least 65 percent of the purchase price of any stock they buy, rather than the 80 percent that has been required for the last two reductions.

The reduction brings the margin requirement to its lowest level in nearly seven years.

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Wall Street Decline Forces Collateral Call

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The sharp decline in stock prices has forced banks and brokers to make an increasing number of margin calls to meet outstanding debts did not appear until yesterday—to have been sufficiently large to have been a significant factor in the market break.

Major mutual funds had increased the tempo of their selling of stocks in order to build up their holdings of cash and government securities, but neither the funds nor their more speculative cousins—the hedge funds—appeared to be dumping stocks in the current market decline.

These concessions emerged from a check with a cross section of bankers, brokers, and fund managers.

Some "Serious Problems"

Chase Manhattan Bank and Bankers Trust Co. both had a "rising tempo" of margin calls, but few, if any, forced sales of collateral. A senior officer of another major bank, who asked not to be identified, said that margin calls in his institution had increased sharply, and that some "serious problems" had developed with a few individual investors, who were not prepared to meet them.

To many analysts, however, the potential problem in the current market break did not lie in the regulated accounts that are subject to the margin requirement, but rather loans among the

"so far as can be determined, there is no known correlation between the changes in margin requirements and stock prices."

The Fed said that it had acted because the amount of credit that has been extended by brokers to their margin customers has dropped from \$8.7 billion in June, 1968, to \$4.5 billion in March of this year, the latest month for which full figures are available.

The credit extended by banks for purchasing or carrying securities has declined from the peak of \$2.8 billion that it reached last February to \$2.4 billion now, the Fed said.

The margin requirement for convertible bonds is also to be reduced, effective tomorrow, from 80 percent to 50 percent. Since these bonds represent something between an investment in stocks and an investment in bonds, and are therefore considered less speculative than stocks, the margin requirement covering them has been over than the requirement for stocks.

The Fed's action came more than two months after Robert W. Beach, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, first asked the Fed to consider a margin cut.

That request was turned down, in part, because the Fed felt it could not defend a step that could increase the amount of credit that was tied up in stocks at a time when both home building and construction of state and local government facilities were being hurt by shortages of credit.

Whether the reduction might stimulate an upturn in stock prices remained to be seen.

The official Fed spokesman said today that

billions of dollars of so-called "non-purpose" loans that are completely unregulated.

No one knows what the amounts of such loans are, because the Federal Reserve has not collected data on them since the late 1930s. But in a special survey taken subsequent to the 1962 market break, the Fed discovered that total loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than those to brokers, dealers or other banks) were \$10.9 billion on Sept. 30, 1962, at a time when the banks were reporting roughly \$1.9 billion in loans covered by the margin rules.

If the same ratio of more than 5 to 4 applies today, when loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities total more than \$4 billion, total loans secured by stocks and bonds could be over \$20 billion.

There are no firm rules governing the so-called "non-purpose" loans that are excluded from the margin rules (in other words loans not for the purposes of purchasing or carrying securities), but in general, they have far less collateral behind them than the regulated loans, and thus are far more susceptible to margin calls.

Meanwhile, a sampling of mutual-fund managers showed a disposition to raise cash to take advantage of values that they believe will appear over the next several weeks and to hedge against the possibility that large numbers of investors will demand redemption of their shares.

The fund men insist, however, that redemptions are not yet a problem and that they can conduct their portfolio operations at present relatively free from this consideration.

Sales of Autos In U.S. Drop

DETROIT, May 5 (WP).—The auto industry sold 690,954 cars last month, down 8.3 percent from the 753,835 cars sold in April, 1969.

While April sales were 63,000 below a year ago, they were still up 45,000 from the 646,673 cars sold in March.

It marked the third straight month that domestic sales have improved since the bottom of \$588,000 was reached in January.

Ford Motor Co. said it sold 193,264 cars last month, down from 203,865 in the same month a year ago.

Chrysler sold 115,820 cars in April, compared with 129,283 a year ago. American Motors sold 22,574 cars in April, up slightly from the 21,702 sold a year ago.

General Motors sold 359,276 cars in April, down from 399,981 a year ago.

Thus far this year, the domestic auto makers have sold 2,474,593 cars, down 11.1 percent from the number sold a year ago.

New Issue

Market Closings

Markets were closed in Amsterdam yesterday, in celebration of Liberation Day, and in Tokyo, marking Children's Day.

Stock Prices Tumble To August 1963 Level

By Varianig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The worst bear market since the depression clawed its way today into the lowest territory since August, 1963, as prices on the New York Stock Exchange kept falling along a broad front.

"Our involvement in Cambodia—a problem we weren't even facing a week ago—suddenly has become the key to the stock market," declared one broker. In the same office, a salesman said: "How is business? Terrible."

Brokers and investors alike kept

watching the action of the Dow Jones Industrial Average throughout the course of another grueling session—and what they saw did nothing to calm jangled nerves.

The Dow indicator almost even at noon during a faint-hearted try to rally, worsened steadily during the afternoon, to finish at 709.74 with a loss of 4.62.

Standard & Poor's 500 was off 0.77 at 78.80, a new low for this broad-based average. The NYSE index dropped 0.48 to 43.11.

It was a downward-dragging day on normal volume when American Telephone, the nation's most widely-held stock, closed at its lowest price since 1960. Telephone, No. 3 on the most active list, dropped 5.8 to 46 1/4.

Glamour stocks and blue chips shared in the decline, although the drop in the Dow carried nothing of the shock of yesterday's 10-point tumble that had marked the biggest sell-off since the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

However, the persistent erosion in prices set the Dow back to a new low ground since the barometer finished with a reading of 708.33 on Aug. 8, 1963. It broke below the long-standing close of 711.49 set on the hectic day of the Kennedy assassination.

The market's action reflected the uncertainty stemming from the intensifying war in Indochina, as well as the fog surrounding the domestic economy that is producing lower corporate earnings.

Volume on the NYSE, meanwhile, ran a routine 10.6 million shares. Only 311 issues posted gains, while 1,039 stocks moved downward.

A total of 495 issues—including many a blue-ribbon name—registered new 1970 lows. The only issue notching a new high was the preferred stock of Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, gaining 1 to 86 on a single trade of 100 shares.

Gold stocks, often regarded as a haven of strength during pronounced market weakness, provided the best group advances today. Dome Mines rose 2 to 12.5. Gains of better than a point each appeared in Homestake Mining, Campbell Red Lake Mines and American-South African Investment.

Parke, Davis topped the active list as it fell 1.3 to 19 1/2 on turnover of 441,100 shares. Shares of the drug concern, which had reported lower first-quarter profits several weeks ago, sold at a new yearly low of 19 1/8—the price at which a huge block of 351,300 shares changed hands in the morning.

FRIDAY JUNE 5, 1970

AMERICAN-STYLE

GAMBLING TABLES

OPENING IN

DIVONNE

AFCA watch it go

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	429.7	359.1

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										— 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										— 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$													
High.	Low.	Div.	In	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.				
\$19	71	71	Aberdeen	5	7	7	7	7	-16	271	72	Automat. Rad.	5	8	81	72	72	72	+1	73	74	4	Daylin	14	37	40	5	+16	74	34	37	+14	
72	42	42	Acme Arms	12	2	2	2	2	-16	183	10	AVC Corp.	50	9	101	101	101	101	-16	102	102	102	Dearden	14	50	142	151	+24	103	102	102	102	-16
54	33	33	Acme Prec.	14	31	31	31	31	-16	216	34	Avco Corp.	wt	3	39	35	35	35	-16	31	31	31	Castilean	14	3	19	15	-16	32	21	21	21	-16
72	45	45	Adams Russ.	6	5	5	5	5	-16	216	6	AVEMCO	.056	35	72	72	72	72	-16	71	71	71	Cavtron	14	21	21	21	-16	72	21	21	21	-16
124	54	54	Aerojet Inc.	2	6	6	6	6	-16	204	27	Avian Inc.	27	27	27	27	27	27	-16	24	24	24	Bald D.	12	10	12	12	-16	25	21	21	21	-16
124	7	7	AeroFlow	30	6	7	7	7	-16	104	2	Avib Ind.	.20	2	57	57	57	57	-16	57	57	57	Delta Corp.	14	3	65	65	-16	58	57	57	57	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	4	12	12	12	-16	22	72	BACM Indust.	15	18	18	18	18	18	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
104	34	34	Aerojet	30	6	5	5	5	-16	49	22	Bald D.	1.20	13	27	27	27	27	-16	120	120	120	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	121	120	120	120	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Baldor Ind.	34	19	19	19	19	19	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Bald D.	1.20	13	27	27	27	27	-16	120	120	120	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	121	120	120	120	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Baldor Ind.	34	19	19	19	19	19	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Baldor Ind.	34	19	19	19	19	19	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Baldor Ind.	34	19	19	19	19	19	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Baldor Ind.	34	19	19	19	19	19	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Baldor Ind.	34	19	19	19	19	19	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16	22	49	Baldor Ind.	34	19	19	19	19	19	-16	172	172	172	Baldor Ind.	14	21	21	21	-16	173	172	172	172	-16
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124	7	7	Aerojet	30	6	7	7	7	-16																								

Knicks Lose Reed, Then Rally From 16 Back to Defeat Lakers

By Leonard Kopett

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI).—The completely subjective experience that basketball can be was demonstrated vividly last night as the New York Knickerbockers, after losing Willis Reed through injury, made up a 16-point deficit and defeated the Los Angeles Lakers, 107-100.

To Knick fans, among the capacity crowd of 19,500 at Madison Square Garden and elsewhere, the result was the supreme ecstasy. To see their beloved team take a 1-2 lead in the four-of-seven-game series for the championship of the National Basketball Association after disheartening a development surpassed all previous thrills in this highly emotional season.

To the Lakers, their second-half collapse in the face of such opportunity was another body blow to the morale of a team playing its seventh final round in ten years and still looking for its first title.

It was to them, not a Knick achievement, but a Laker disaster.

As the Knicks scrambled, clawed and fought their inspired fight without a center, they were lucky enough to avoid excessive fouling and managed to cause 19 Laker turnovers in the second half while suffering only two. The Lakers, meanwhile, trying to keep their cool, were just careless enough to commit violations and turn over.

But any way one looks at it,

the playoff is not yet decided. Tomorrow night the teams will play in Los Angeles, and it is not known whether or not Reed's injury—a strained muscle high in the right thigh—will respond to treatment in time for him to play.

If a seventh game is needed, it will be played here Friday night, but the Knick captain still is listed as doubtful for tomorrow night's game.

The Knick response was a visible shift to fierce, desperate team effort. The Laker response was a certain excess of caution. The response of the referee, Mendy Rudolph and Richie Powers, was to watch carefully as the Knick defense swarmed over the Lakers, especially Jerry West and Walt Chamberlain, and to decide that most Knick harassment was legal.

Center of Attraction

At first, coach Red Holzman used Nate Bowman in Reed's place,

Federal Judge Enjoins Pro Basketball Merger

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—A federal judge in New York yesterday granted a preliminary injunction barring a projected merger of the two professional basketball leagues without the approval of Congress.

But Judge Charles A. Neney approved a stipulation allowing the American and National Basketball Associations to resume tentative merger negotiations and other meetings preparatory to seeking congressional exemption from anti-trust laws.

The stipulation had been agreed upon by lawyers for the three parties involved—the NBA Players' Association, the ABA and the NBA.

The new order abrogated a temporary restraining order issued on April 17 that prohibited the leagues from even talking about a merger.

Yesterday's ruling was considered a victory for the two leagues, which wish to end a salary war. Now the leagues must get to work on legislation similar to that pro football got passed in 1966.

The NBA player representatives, who obtained the injunction, have indicated they will fight the leagues in Congress. They have hired a Washington attorney, Bill Bradley of the New York Knicks, leading the player efforts on Capitol Hill. Neither the NFL nor AFL Players' Associations fought the football merger.

"I have not heard from my lawyers yet," said ABA commissioneer Jack Dolph from his New York office. "But my secretary told me the order we expected had been issued."

Earl Foreman, an attorney and president of the Washington Caps, who are scheduled to move in the current merger plans said, "We now have shelter under which we can work and not be afraid of someone putting up a lawsuit while we are talking to Congress. We're at the point we wanted to be."

The leagues addressed a lot of mileage under what happened today (Monday), Foreman said. "There isn't an attorney worth two cents who would tell you that we could merge without Congressional approval. We've always acknowledged that we would have to go to the Congress."

Judge Tenney's ruling technically will remain in effect until a trial decides the issue. But Foreman indicated that for all practical purposes, the player representatives' anti-trust suit will never go to trial.

Jacob Imberman, the NBA attorney at the hearing, said that the leagues did not intend "to enter into any noncompetitive agreements" until some exempting legislation was enacted. He said the two leagues, until such time as Congressional action is obtained, would continue "bitter competition."

Stars Take Lead Over Rockets, 2-1

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 5 (UPI).—Craig Raymond took charge in the second half with 11 points and six blocked shots as the Los Angeles Stars took a 2-1 lead last night in the American Basketball Association Western Division final playoffs with a 119-113 victory over the Denver Rockets.

The series continues tonight at Long Beach Arena with the fifth game scheduled for Denver Saturday.

The Stars went into the lead to stay in the final minute of the third period on a field goal from beyond the ABA 3-point area by Bobby Warren and took advantage of a four-minute span without a Denver field goal opening the final quarter to go as much as 12 points up with 6:30 to play. Earlier, there had been 20 ties and 37 lead changes.

Raymond, hero of the fourth-quarter Stars' semi-final victory over Dallas, finished with 34 points, while 510 Mack Calvin added 31 and Warren 24. Spencer Shawood paced first-place Denver with 37 and Larry Jones scored 30, including 14 straight free throws.

Award

European Soccer Cup Final Avoids Milan Municipal Strike

MILAN, May 5 (AP).—The strike-threatened European Cup of Champions soccer final between Glasgow Celtic and Feyenoord of Rotterdam was definitely on here for tomorrow night.

A spokesman for the Italian

Soccer League, which organized the match, announced tonight that problems caused by a strike of Milan municipal employees had been solved.

Even though a walkout of stadium maintenance personnel was not averted, a league spokesman said there was no uncertainty about the regular staging of the game.

Schranz, who will be 32 next November, said that if he has another good season he would go on to the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, in an attempt to end his career with a gold medal, the only honor that has eluded him.

There had been widespread speculation that Schranz would turn professional this year.

National policemen will replace striking municipal police while league personnel will replace gate controllers and maintenance personnel.

Celtic, which won the title in 1967 by beating the Milan team Internazionale, 2-1, is favored to beat Feyenoord. No Dutch team has ever won the cup, although Ajax of Amsterdam reached the final last year before A.C. Milan took the title, 4-1.

India Would Boycott Commonwealth Games

NEW DELHI, May 5 (AP).—India will not take part in the British Commonwealth Games if the South African cricket tour of Britain is not abandoned. Education Minister V.K.R. Rao announced in parliament today.

Rao said the government was advising the Indian Olympic Association to cancel Indian participation in the games, scheduled to start in Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 16 if the South African tour goes ahead.

At the most recent negotiation meeting last Friday, representatives of the club owners submitted proposals that are now being reviewed by Marvin Miller, executive secretary of the Players' Association, will submit a summary of the 40-page document to the membership for a mail vote which may be completed by the end of this week.

"I have not agreed to recommend acceptance," Miller said. "I am sending the offer out without recommendation. We think the arbitration calls for the players to review the proposals and give us the benefit of their advice."

This looks like the ninth inning, when the owners requested the 30-day extension, one team voted unanimously to say no and "take direct action" instead. "Direct action" means a strike. Though the question wasn't put to Miller, there isn't much doubt

about what would happen next if the new proposal were rejected. However, important progress has been made on one of the two stickiest issues—the players insist that machinery be set up for impartial arbitration of certain types of disputes. The pension plan, the other big issue concerns the reserve clause.

The last agreement expired Dec. 31 and it was to have been replaced by a new one April 5, but the players granted a 30-day extension.

Red Smith

The stock expression for that sort of case is "action detrimental to baseball," but Miller rejects this definition as too loose. "If a player stayed out after curfew, it could be construed as detrimental to the game."

The proposed arrangement means that if a player were caught dumping a game he could be thrown out of baseball without arbitration. There will be a set of procedural rules which would have to be fol-

lowed first—rules, by the way, that were not followed before Kuhn suspended Denis McLain pending investigation of the pitcher's bookmaking operations. If, after due process, the player's guilt was established, there would be nothing to arbitrate.

Courtesy of Curt

The fact that Curt Flood is challenging the reserve system in court makes it virtually impossible for negotiators to approach the question of modifying the system. About the only thing they can do at this time is to settle on language enabling them to bypass the issue for the time being.

This lends a deliciously ironic touch to the situation. If it weren't for Flood's lawsuit, the players would insist on changes in the system. If a basic agreement is signed without concessions from the owners on this thorny point, the owners will have Curt Flood to thank for the reprieve.

If that comes to pass, chances are both sides will sit back and watch the progress of the antitrust suit. Although baseball had nine lawyers in court arguing for a delay, the suit is scheduled for trial in two weeks.

The betting here is that Flood will win the early rounds on points and pile up a lead big enough to take the fight out of baseball's legal eagles. They will then tell their employers what they (the lawyers) already know in their hearts—that the reserve system cannot stand up in law.

Only then will baseball yield to the inevitable and frame a modified emancipation proclamation. And only then will we know how Flood feels about another suit to recover the \$30,000 a year he is not now earning.

Red Smith

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about the offer

Observer

Oriental Explanations

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — And now, gentlemen, everything should be perfectly clear. Are there any questions?

Q. In his speech President Nixon suggests that the United States has never been defeated in a war. I understand the British Army captured Washington in the War of 1812, burnt down both the Capitol and the White House and sent President and Mrs. Madison running for their lives. If that isn't being defeated, what is?

A. Shut up. Are there any more questions?

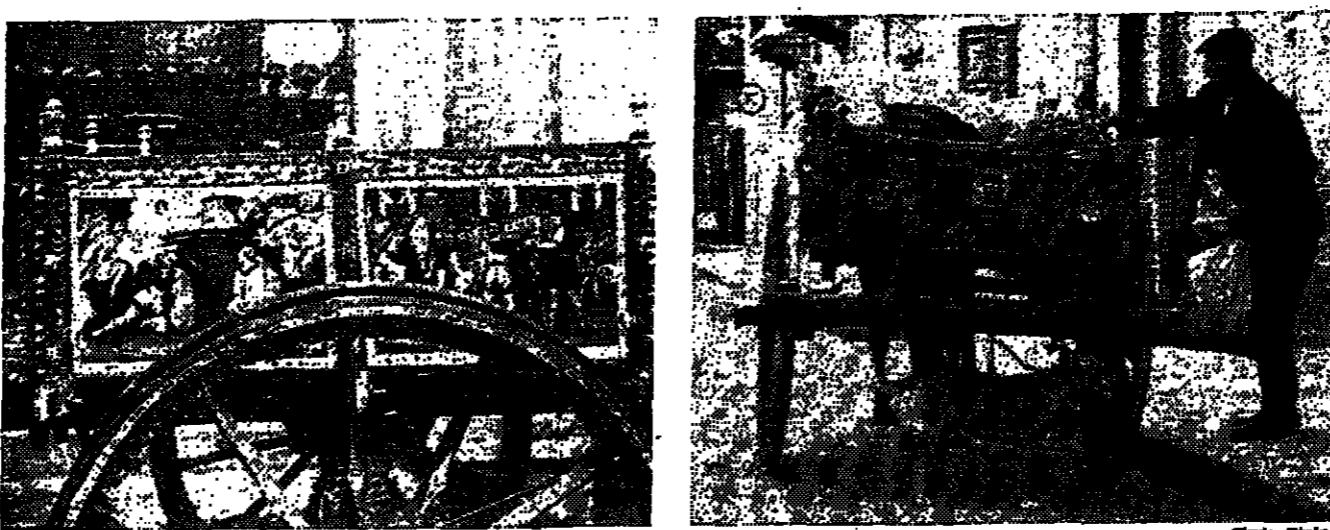
Q. Yes. I was surprised to learn, just at the moment we were invading them, that the Parrot's Beak and the Fishhook existed. Are there any other danger spots with colorful names like some of which I should be aware?

A. Only one. In addition to the Parrot's Beak and the Fishhook, there is the extremely dangerous Horse's Mouth. It is an undulating, swampy area bounded on the north by the White House and on the south by the Pentagon. This is the only area in the world heavily infested with people who are certain they know what is going on in Southeast Asia.

Q. Herbert G. Klein, White House communications director, says that a private poll shows that 65 percent of 1,025 scientifically selected persons support the President's action. That 22 percent oppose it and that 13 percent have no opinion. My question is this: what is a White House communications director?

A. A White House communications director is a person smart enough to know that if you take poll immediately after a President has spoken about anything on television, 65 percent of all scientifically selected persons will support whatever the President proposes to do.

Q. But 13 percent had no opinion. How can a scien-



Clyde Steiner.

Cart at left is from the good old days, circa 1932. At right is cart as it appears in Sicily today.

Sicilian Carts Are Still Rolling Along

By Shari Steiner

TREPANI, Sicily. — "They're only toys now," sighed a fat market woman behind a steaming vat of boiled potatoes. "It's really too bad. You should have seen those carts years ago, when we really made beautiful ones."

The cart she referred to was a 6-inch-high miniature complete with horse and fancy harness, that had just been paraded beneath her nose by a 5-year-old tourist.

However, throughout Sicily, one does still see the colorful carts carrying wares to market, or clattering slowly through twisting streets while the driver chants "Carrolo, carrolo, brutti mu buoni" (artichokes, artichokes, ugly but good). The back streets of cities have carts piled with vegetables and fruits and funeral wreaths.

But one must agree with the market woman. Most of the carts seen today are not as ornate as the caravans of only 50 years ago. The workshops in Palermo on the Via della Prigione and the Villa dei Mostri have dwindled from bustling operations of ten or 15 specialists to dusty shops with only a few artisans to carry on the tradition. Many of the carts built today are simply hand painted by the owner.

Cart making has been an exuberant mode of folk art over all Italy, but nowhere was the craft developed as extensively as in Sicily. The decorations here are psychedelic explosions.

Shafts and wheel spokes are adorned with knights and cherubs and flowers. The flat sideboards portray simple

stories of big family meals, the meeting of two lovers or a baptism. Or they present a carefully thought out series from a medieval passion play, with emphasis on the bloody fates of the martyrs and the courageous Orlando saving the virtuous Angelica. Saint George killing the dragon is the all-time favorite in Italy. Saint George is not the patron of England and the soldier, but the savior of the horseman.

Even the insides of the cart are painted. Pure colors are used for intricate geometric designs, which are combined with baroque portraits at the center point of the floor.

The history of the art of cart making is shrouded. Pinder, 500 years before Christ, referred to the "colorful carts of Sicily." The designs show influence of the Byzantine occupation of the 7th and 8th centuries and the Arab occupation of the 9th and 10th. Orlando and Saint George come from the Crusades and the Norman occupation.

On the other hand, carts dating before the 18th century are not known to exist. Scholars argue that since Sicily had no extensive road system until that time, it is unlikely that carts were in use.

Nevertheless, there is no more prized item for Sicilian folk art collectors than the *carrozzieri*. This is the central crossbar of the cart located just above the axle, traditionally the most heavily adorned part.

Even on the plainest carts, this piece is hand carved. Often it is topped with a lace of flower-and-bird iron work that has been done so carefully it looks like part of the wood carving. The piece is

brightly painted, and again, usually depicts stories of Orlando and his adventures.

Cart dimensions are determined by place of origin. Trapani, the leading cart making province of the island, has vehicles of about 3 1/2 feet by 4 feet. Palermo carts measure a few inches bigger. In the eastern section of the island carts are still larger.

In all versions, sideboards are about 16 inches high. The front and the back pieces are hinged to lie flat to facilitate loading. Side pieces have three decorated uprights to give added strength. The two large wheels each have 12 spokes.

Horses traditionally draw the carts, but mules and donkeys are also used. The trappings on the harnesses would do honor to a Nepal wedding procession. The basic leather is festooned from stem to stern with richly embroidered red yellow and gold braid. It is hung with rows and rows of tassels, bells and mirrors. Some say these are symbols to ward off the devil. Others say that they are part of the Arab decorative influence.

Bridles are also richly braided. In the middle of the animal's back and on the top of the head, great sprays of dyed plumes are mounted.

During the past few years many carts have been accompanied by "putt-putt" instead of "clap-clap."

Sicily has been invaded by the three-wheeled, one-cylinder truck, and their owners have adorned the prow and sides as gaily as any cart. Why do away with the cart just because you gave up the horse?

PEOPLE: The Housewife Who Cares a Tum

Last year, it was our privilege to bring to the world's attention the unique talent of Kevin Garner, a plucky young fellow from Leicester, England, who entertained his mates at the public house by picking out tunes on his front teeth. Kevin — whose rousing repertoire reportedly included "Chattanooga Chew-Chew" and "The Old Rugged Cross" — practiced diligently "I have to tune my incisors before each performance" and soon won widespread fame as Liveliest Lad at the Local.

Alas, one man's cavation is another man's malady, as a hardened housewife from Daytona Beach, Fla., can attest to-day. The housewife's mouth is fully as musical as Mr. Garner's; the condition, however, is involuntary and it's driving her up the wall. Ever since March 16, when she had her teeth filled and crowned by Dr. J. H. Long, the woman has been picking up "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Rambling Rose" and "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" on her teeth. The monotony of the selection and the absence of commercials preclude radio or TV signals, and electronics experts have theorized that the music must come from someone playing a phonograph and transmitting the sound to a separate speaker.

The woman, who prefers anonymity but is said to be of American extraction, has had her fillings replaced by plastic jobs, diminishing but not eradicating the signal. Ads in the local papers have failed to locate the transmitter, and the woman is obliged to sleep in a miles from home and out of range of the music. "It's not that she doesn't like 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic,'" explained a sympathetic friend. "It's just that it sticks to the roof of her mouth."

Churchill Memorial Fund's \$3,600 travelling scholarship, by gambagian Bill Gibbons, with the explanation that "I am not a dedicated dustman."

They're not just playin' — mumblety-peg-over-the department: "The Thai government," reports Reuters from Bangkok, "has fixed 25 times an official's monthly salary as the compensation he will get if he loses his sexual organ in fighting guerillas."

A course called "Self Defense for Women" is described in a Utah State University pamphlet as follows: "This course is designed to introduce the basic principles and philosophy of self-defense. The major objective of the course will be to present the marital arts as a means of protecting one's well-being in emergency situations and as an enjoyable sport."

— DICK RORABACK

TO LET REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

HIGH CLASS

REGULAR, RUE MAHIEZ BARRE, 105 sqm, 2d floor, living + dining room, for bedroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garage, kitchen + maid's room + garage.

NOVEMBER, RUE PAIX, 110 sqm, ALM. 22-35.

HOUSING PROBLEMS

THE AMERICAN ADVISORY SERVICE, 7 AVENUE GRANDE ARMEE, PARIS 6E.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

INFLUENTIAL, gardes-salades, bonne et servante, femme de chambre, personnes âgées dans familles, Paris même province, Mme. SUAVILLE, 31, rue de la Paix, 75001.

AMERICAN GIRL, 20, college graduate, seeks summer job France or Paris, children, white, 18 to 20, for bedroom, 2 bedrooms, garage, kitchen + maid's room + garage.

POSITION desired by patient American girl, 31, as mother's help June through Sept., experienced with children, Box 106, Rue de l'Orangerie, Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

AWARDED: An all-expenses-paid tour of the U.S., Australia and New Zealand, to garbageman Bill Gibbons, 31, of Studland, England, selected after careful screening of a number of other likely candidates by the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust as recipient of its \$3,600 scholarship to study rubbish-collecting methods abroad.

TURNED DOWN: The Winston

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